BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1840.** **3,205.**

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War. corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 31, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 31, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each.	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 31st August 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MRS. S. S. DE SOUZA begs to acquaint the Gentlemen and Public in the vicinity of Bombay, that she has taken the sole management of the Racket Court Hotel, and begs to solicit their patronage and support, it is proposed to have a Fancy Ball and Supper on Tuesday the 1st Proximo, for the benefit of the House. Gentlemen who may be pleased to subscribe are respectfully requested to send in their names, with the amount of TWO RUPEES per Ticket.

Bombay, 31st August 1840.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANTCOL. PENNYCUICK H. M. 17th Regt. begs to intimate to those Officers who have expressed a wish to be furnished with Copies of his publication on Light Infantry Movements that the number of Copies called for being now printed, will be forwarded to the different Corps and individuals without delay.

Lieut. Col. Pennycuick regrets that some time has elapsed since the publication was first proposed, owing to his having been absent from Bombay on Service.—Bombay, 28th August 1840.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose of by Public Outcry at their rooms, on Wednesday, the 2nd September next, commencing at 11 A. M. the following assortment of Goods, viz.

Pieces of Turkey Red Cloth (slightly damaged) and Spotted Muslin, Millinery consisting of White Lace Gloves, and Mittins, Silk Scarfs, Pieces of Silk. (Colors Black, Blue and White) Native Sarries and Trowsers. An Invoice of flowered and plain Bobbin Net, White Marseilles, white Drill, Printed Quilting and dyed Satteen. A few pieces of very handsome Kincob, an assortment of Hardware, a few cases of Superior French Brandy, Bottled Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Furniture, and a few lots of sundries.

AT NOON

Any Carriages, Horses, or Cattle that may offer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

THE following articles, which are quite new, and just arrived—belonging to the Estate of an Artillery officer deceased:—

1	Full dress Coat.	5	Neck Stocks.
1	Shell Jacket.	6	Pr. Gloves.
1	Foraging Cap.	1	Shoulder Belt.
1	Pr. Rgtl. Trowsers.	1	Breast Plate.
1	Pr. Epaulettes.	1	Sash.
6	Pr. Braces.	1	Full Dress Cap, and
1	Boat Cloak.	1	Japan leather bag.
1	Scabbard.		

Apply to ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown)	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do.	do.	,,	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhd. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In quarter Bottles per dozen	,,	18

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 31st August, 1840.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of quarantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as possible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangements are effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood, iron*, or *tin* only, and without any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX, A. ANDERSON, F. CARLETON. } *Managing Directors.*

LONDON, *4th June* 1840.

The Sportsman.

HIPPODROME RACES.—YESTERDAY.

MORNING POST, JULY 4.

The second meeting of the season commenced yesterday with a list full of "excellent promise," and highly creditable to the judgment and liberality of the proprietor.

The sport was good and the company fashionable, but owing no doubt to the doubtful state of the weather, not so numerous as on the first day of the June meeting. There were present Lord Miltown, Lord Chesterfield, Lord George Bentinck, Count D'Orsay, Hon. A. Villiers. Hon. H. Rous, Hon. G. Byng, Hon. G. Anson, Hon. C. Forester, Hon.—Wodehouse, Hon.—Fitzroy. Mr. Greville, Mr. Payne, Mr. Erwall, Mr. Crommelin &c.

The racing commenced with—

A Plate of 50 sov. for, three-years-old, 7st.; 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb.; 5 yrs. 9st; 6 yrs and aged, 9st. 5lb mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; winners once this year 3lbs., twice 5lbs, and thrice or more 7lbs. extra. The winner to be sold for 150l. Mile heats.

Mr. Goodman's b. g. Pickwick, 6 yrs. (F. Butler) 0 1 1
Mr. Bringhurst's b. c. Dromedary, 3yrs. 2 2 2
Mr. Biggs's Thessalus, 3 yrs. 1 0 3
Mr. Coleman's b. h. Kensington, 5 yrs. 0 0 dr
Mr. Scott's b. m. Narcissus, 3 yrs. 3 0 dr
Mr. White's b. m. Susan, 4yrs 0 0 dr
Mr. Canty's b. m. Foreign Lass, aged. 0 dr
Mr. Bick's b. h. Shuffler, 5 yrs. 0 dr
Mr. Smith's ch. f. by The Colonel, 4 yrs. 0 dr

First heat.—Betting, 2 to 1 agst Pickwick, and 3 to 1 agst Thessalus (taken). Won by a neck.

Second heat.—Even on Pickwick. Won easy.

Third heat.—4 to 1 on Pickwick. Won easy.

The London Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sov. each, 10ft., and 5 only if declared, with 200 sov. added by the Proprietor of the Hippodrome. Two miles. (15 Subs., three of whom declared.)

Mr. Smith's Bedford, 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (Conolly) 1
Captain Gardnor's Io, 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. 2

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Booth's Isabella, 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb.; Duke of Richmond's Currier, 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb.; Mr. Collins's Springfield, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb.; Mr. Balchin's Slang, aged, 7st. 4lb.; Mr. Sadler's Specimen, 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb.; and Colonel Anson's Nicholas, 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb.

Betting—4 to 1 agst Io, 5 to 1 agst Nicholas (taken), 5 to 1 agst the Currier (taken), 5 to 1 agst Springfield (taken), 6 to 1 agst Isabella, 4 and at starting 8 to 1 agst Bedford, 10 to 1 agst Specimen, and 10 to 1 agst Slang.

Springfield jumped off with the lead at a good pace, Isabella lying second, and Slang third; the others well up, with the exception of Currier. They ran in these positions for about a mile and three quarters, when Isabella and Slang died away, and Currier and Nicholas were left in attendance on Springfield. At the distance, Bedford and Io, who throughout had been fourth and fifth in the race, went up to Springfield, and the three ran together until within a few strides of the chair, when Bedford made his horses safe and went past the post a clever winner by three parts of a length. Springfield was an excellent third, close up, and Currier fifth.

Sweepstakes of 3 sov. each, with 25 added; weights and distance as for the Plate. The winner to be sold for 100l.

Mr. Clifton's br. m. Tenebrosa, 4 yrs (Hornsby) 0 1 1
Mr. Firth's b. m. Wilderness, 3 yrs. 1 2 2
Mr. Booth's ch h. Hahneman, 5 yrs 2 0 dr
Mr. Coleman's ch. h. Kensington, 5 yrs. 3 0 dr
Mr. Root's b. m. Talebearer, 6 yrs. 0 0 dr
Mr. Simmond's br. g. Trim, aged. 0 0 dr
Mr. Turner's gr. g. Jack-o'-Lantern, aged. 0 0 dr

The first heat was a fine race between the three, and won by a neck; the second was won by half a length, and the third easily.

LUDLOW RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Ludford Stakes of 20 sov. each, with 30 added, by Lieut. Colonel Salwey, M. P. Once round and a distance (7 Subs.)

Mr. Collet's, The Dean, 4 yrs, 8st. (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Flintoff's gr. h. The Friar, 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. 2
Maiden Plate of 50l., given by B. Botfield, Esq., M.P., for horses that never won 50l. before the day of entrance. Heats, Ludford Stakes Course.
Mr. Jones's b. h. The Poet, 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (Marlow) 4 1 1
Mr. Hedges's ch. c. Hautboy, 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. 1 2 2
Mr. Sandwell's b. g. The Knight, 4 yrs. 8st. 4lb. 3 3 3
Mr. Pratt's br. f. 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. 2 4 4

The Oakley Park Stakes of 10 sov. each, with 25 added by the Hon. R. H. Clive, for half-bred hunters. Heats Ludford Stakes Course. (7 Subs.)

Mr. Jones's br. h. Bolivar, aged, 12st. (Darling) 1 1
Mr. Davies's br. g, Sam Weller, 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. 2 2
Mr. Wadlow's br. m. Woodbine, 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. 4 3
Mr. Williams's ch. g. Pic Nic, 6 yrs, 11st 9lb. 3 dr

GUILDFORD RACES.—THURSDAY.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas; three-year-olds, 7st. 5lbs.; four-year-olds, 9st 11lb.; six-year-olds and aged, 10st. 2lb. Two-mile heats.

Lord Palmerston's b. f. by Priam, 3 yrs (Howlett) 1 1
Mr. May's b. g. Peterell, aged 2 2
Mr. Skinner's b. g. by Gaberlunzie, aged 3 3

Won cleverly.

NEWEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR JULY 1840.

We are now at the height of the season, and, perhaps, the most brilliant part of it at least as regards Summer costume, for the elegant demi-toilettes adopted for public breakfasts may vie both for taste and expense with the more gorgeous dresses of winter. We shall now proceed to select from our notes such intelligence as we consider most worthy of the attention of our fair readers.

Bonnets.—The materials already cited retain their vogue. A new style of trimming has appeared for those of Italian and rice straw,—a wreath of small early fruits, with their foliage, encircles the bottom of the crown, and small tufts of the foliage only are placed low at the sides, in the interior of the brim. Drawn bonnets of plain or spotted tulle are coming a good deal into vogue, they are always white, the casings drawn by pink or blue ribbons; the trimming consists of a small bouquet of wild flowers, placed low on one side, and inserted in a twisted band of ribbons; a few flowers, slightly placed in the interior of the brim complete the trimming. We may cite as the most elegant of the new crape bonnets, those of white or light blue; the material laid plain upon the brim, which was trimmed with three ruches of tulle illusion; a half wreath of Rose-buds is placed enfer a cheval on the crown, and descends upon both sides of the brim; a small tuft of rose-buds, placed on each side of the interior of the brim, completes the trimming. These bonnets are in excellent taste, light, cool, and perfectly calculated for the season. We may cite also as decidedly fashionable bonnets, those of the new material, tarlatane; embroided in small bouquets in a running pattern; it is laid plain on a brim of rose-coloured tulle; a chicorse, compos-

ed of three rows of narrow Mechlin lace, of the most transparent kind, encircles the round of the brim, Mechlin lace, considerably broader, but of the same pattern, is twined round a twisted rouleau of rose-coloured gauze, disposed in the diadem style round the bottom of the crown. We must not forget the new morning bonnets of open-worked straw, trimmed with wreaths of roses, and violets, and ribbons plaided in both colours, or else trimmed with ruches, either of crape or silk, pinked at the edges; these bonnets are pretty for neglige depromenade, or for the country, but we cannot yet say how far they may be fashionable.

Mantelets.—Those of embroidered muslin, trimmed with broad lace, maintain their vogue. Some are lined with coloured silk or crape, others with white pou de soie, and many are not lined: a small schale Mantelet, rounded at the ends and behind, composed either of guipure or black antique lace, is becoming very fashionable, it is called mate Pompadour. Silk mantelets, trimmed with the same material, disposed either in hollow plaits or festoons, or else bouillonness, or arranged in chicoree wreaths are nearly, but not quite equally in favour.

Silk Shawls and Scarfs.—Some have just appeared that promise to become very fashionable; they are embroidered and trimmed with fringe, in which the colours of the embroidery are mingled in such a manner that the fringe appears to make part of the embroidery; this has a novel as well as pretty effect. But the most elegant shawls of the month, in our opinion, are the

Shawls of Organdy, Embroidered in colours.—The material is now brought to the highest degree of perfection, both as regards the fineness and clearness of its texture; the embroidery encircles the border only, the middle being left plain; a wreath of flowers, either of one kind only, as roses, pensées, heath-blossoms &c. &c. or else of various kinds, intermingled with a gerbe at each corner, surrounds the Shawl, and a very light but rich silk fringe, either curled or mosseaux, completes the trimming.

Public Breakfasts.—Nothing can be more elegant than the half dress toilettes adopted at these parties: a complete change has taken place in materials; robes are no longer composed of gold or silver tissues, but of the clearest muslins, either white or coloured; the latter are either rose, blue, or a beautiful shade of green. Rich heavy turbans are replaced by light coiffures, formed either of lace and flowers intermingled, or else composed only of ribbons lightly and tastefully arranged. We shall give a few of the toilettes that have lately appeared at a public breakfast, given by a lady of very high rank, as they may be considered the most distinguished among these costumes.

Head dresses for public Breakfasts.—Bonnets and caps are the order of the day; the latter are principally of rice, straw, crape and gauze. We need say nothing of the forms, as we have given an elegant selection of them in our plates. We have only to observe that the flowers employed for the bonnets were generally exotics of the newest kind. Shaded marabouts were also very much adopted, and lace, particularly violettes and demi-violettes, ornamented the majority of the bonnets. The caps were mostly composed in demi-coiffures, the ends retained at by small sprigs of flowers.

Shawls and Mantelets for public Breakfasts.—Those of lace, of muslin embroidered and trimmed with lace, and of organdy embroidered in colours are all in vogue. We must also cite those of organdy, embroidered in white cotton, trimmed with lace, and ornamented in a very novel style on the shoulders and front with coques of ribbon, always of the same colour as the pink or blue gauze, with which the Shawl is lined; they are always made with a hood, which forms a pelerine and may be taken off at pleasure.

Lingerie.—We may cite among the most distinguished novelties that have recently appeared, some fichus of organdy, with the back made full at the bottom, and the fronts crossing in such a manner as to form three folds in the centre. Some of these fichus are trimmed with lace, others with a double ruche. A good many guimpes are made, disposed in full quills before and behind. Lace tuckers falling over, or those most generally adopted, but we observe that ruches are coming daily more & more into favour. Muslin canezous, and small fichuala paysanne, or a a Babet, embroidered in colour worsted are pretty for very young ladies in home dress, particularly so for the country. Speaking of the country, reminds us of a cap, composed of fancy silk trimming, which our fair readers might find very useful to keep their hair from being deranged while walking in their gardens. It is composed of silk net or light colours, and is trimmed with a cord and tassels; the latter fallings on one side, and three roses, formed of narrow ribbons, placed over the front hair. There is much novelty and taste in this fanciful head-dress.

Robes in Evening Negligee.—We may cite among those remarkable for their elegant simplicity, some composed of plain India Muslin; they are trimmed only with a very broad hem, above which is a tuck equally deep, each edged with fine narrow lace; also peignoirs of white organdy, buttoned all down the front with white silk buttons; this is quite novel, and has really a very pretty effect. Robes of quadrilled muslin, with high corsages. and the border trimmed with deep flounces are partially adopted, but we must say very partially; the corsages of the latter are trimmed with a narrow ruche of fine lace. All these dresses are made with large sleeves, which in some instances are confined, by narrow drawings, nearly to the middle of the arm. The different coiffures for evening negligee, given in our plates, leaves us nothing to say on that score, except to remark that caps have lost nothing of their vogue.

Grand Costume.—We cannot conclude our article without citing a dress which has just been completed for an illustrious personage, and which is, indeed, a perfect model of splendid simplicity; it is a robe of the finest and clearest *organdy* with *a tunique* of the same material, rounded at the corners; the ground of the *tunique* is strewed with small *bouquets*, of forget me nots, and a wreath formed of the same *bouquets* encircles the border of the under-dress, but these simple flowers are composed of small blue *turquoises*, each having the heart formed by a pearl; the tunic is encircled by a blue and white gauffied silk fringe. We need hardly say, that the effect of this dress is exquisitely chaste and elegant.

Coiffures for Grand Costume.—Although it is not the season for novelties of that description, we have to announce two that are very much admired; the turban *Mazagran*, composed of India muslin, spotted with gold, and the ends, which float on one side, edged with gold *effile* of a very light kind; the other is called the *sultana* it is composed of silver blond, and ornamented with a vail of *gaze de Smyrne*.

Fashionable colours continue to be those we announced last month; but lilac; light blue, and white predominate.—

World of Fashion for July 1840.

POETRY

ON THE MARRIAGE OF MR.——TO A MISS BURN.

When love from restraint shall unsettle the head
St. Paul has decreed that its better to wed
As much as to say, would you quench your desire
Take a leap from the Frying pan into the fire;
The Bridegroom this paradox, tries in its turn
First he burns to be married, then marries to burn.

THE WEATHER.

RUTNAGHERRY.—Rain in sufficient quantity fell throughout this zillah during the whole of the week ending the 10th Instant, and every description of Crop wore a thriving appearance.

TANNAH.—The reports continued to be favorable during the week ending the 14th Inst. from all the Talookas of this zilla, with the exception of Bassein and Sunjun, where the lands along the Coast were said to be greatly in want of rain and agricultural operations much retarded.

SURAT.—A great deficiency of rain was experienced in nine Purgunnahs of this zillah during the week embraced in the report from the principal Collector which is brought up to the 16th Instant, in consequence of which the rice had not been transplanted and injury was apprehended to the Joowar, Cotton and other Crops; in the remaining purgunnahs there had been moderate rain and the crops looked healthy and the rice was being transplanted; it was added however that more rain was required in those places as well as elsewhere.

BROACH.—No rain fell in any part of this division of the Surat zillah during the same period, and the want of it was beginning to be felt, more especially in the Bharah villages of the Dehej purgunnah: the Indigo and Cotton crops were represented as looking very promising but every kind of grain crops was much in need of a speedy supply of moisture.

KAIRA.—A similar want of rain was complained of in every part of this collectorate during the week preceding the 11th Instant, and the Collector stated that without a plentiful fall in the week succeeding the one reported on, there would be much reason to apprehend that all the young Crops would suffer; he also added that on the 11th the date of his report there was every appearance of rain—Cultivation had extended from 619621 beegas to 6,18,968 during the week.

CANDEISH.—There were some seasonable showers in the first week of the present month, in the districts of this collectorate under the hills towards the South east, and appearances continued favorable; in one district towards the North east, the rain, was excessive and some damage sustained in the Central and Western districts, little or no rain fell and the want of it was beginning to be felt, though not in any serious degree up to the date of the report.

NUGGUR.—The accounts from the Nassick division of this collectorate mention that there was a deficiency of rain in that quarter between the 1st and 7th instant, though no complaint of injury to the crops were made, no rain whatever fell in the Southern districts during that period in consequence of which the crops were said to have suffered from the other Talookas of the Zillah. The accounts were more favorable, but more rain was wanted for the crops growing on the hill lands.

POONAH.—The report from this Zillah which embraces the week between the 7th and 13th Inst. mentions that scarcely any rain fell any where except in the Mawul Purgunnah and some Villages of the Khair and Sewneir Purgunnahs where it was abundant; it is also added that the crops in some Villages in different parts of the Collectorate had suffered from the attacks of locusts and other insects.

SHOLAPOOR.—There was no rain whatever in any of the Talookas of this Zillah between the 8th and 13th Instant, with the exception of Mariha and Sholapoor which had been visited by partial showers; and the consequence of this continued drought was that crops were drying up very generally.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 28th, Brig Ruby, J. C. Batta, Master, from Colombo 16th July. *Passengers.*—J. Pritchel Engineer of the Ceylon Government Vessel Seaforth, Mr. Cockrane Free Mariner Chanely Sailor of the Do. Do.

Do. 28th, Dutch Barque Futhul Hair, E. Ingalls. Master, from Batavia and Java 26th July. *Passengers*, —7 Arabs.

Do. 29th, Barque Westbrook, W. Linnington, Master, from Singapoor 25th June and Anjeers 21st July.

SAILED.—Augt. 28th, E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A Ormsby, Commanding, to Suez. *Passengers.*—Major General F. W. Wilson, Capt. J. M. McDonald, Lieut. T. F. Nicolay, Major F. H. M. Wheeler, Lieut. F. D. W. Winn, Lieut. T. Smith, Capt. T. T. Hart, Mrs. Col. Marshall, C. F. Bradford Esq., Capt. F. Parr, Lieut. Dent, J. J. Falconer Esq. W. B. Barlas Esq. W. Purnell Esq. and a Native St. proceeding to Aden, Mr. R. Fowler, J. Harlan Esq. Mr W. Chartress 3rd Class, proceeding to Aden, Lieut. Prendergast, Lieut. Orrack, Major Cathcart 10th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. Wilson, Capt. Mignan.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Hugh Lindsay.
SCHOONERS	Berenice.
Shannon,	Cleopatra.
CUTTERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Seaforth.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.	Westmoreland,
Mahamudy.	Cumbrian.
Adele.	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	John Campbell.
Julia,	Leonard Dobbin.
Crown,	Northumberland.
Colchester,	Kingston.
Lord Auckland,	Julius Cæsar.
John	Thomas Bold.

COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Cauderbux.	Soobrow.
Doulut Savoy,	Colonel Newal.
Lady Grant.	Atiet Rahiman.
Pittamber Savoy.	Caledonia,
Earl of Clare.	John Wm. Dare,
Caroline,	Essavie
Charles Forbes,	Good Success.
Futtay Hulbaree	Maria.
PORTUGUESE	Ruby
Brig Simplicia.	Futhal Hair.
	Westbrooke.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	30th Sept.
Lord Auckland.	Dirom, Carter and Co.. ..	London ..	10th Sept.
Cumbrian.....	Foster and Co.	London ..	10th Do..
Kingston..	Skinner & Co.		
Colchester.. ..	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	31 t inst.
Leonard *Dobbin	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	dispatch
John Campbell.	McVicar B.Co,	Do.. ..	dispatch
Clarendon.....	Ritchie, Steuart and Co.. ..	Moulmein	dispatch
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.	....		
The Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith..... ..	Colombo..	1st Sept.
Northumberland	Skinner & Co.	Calcutta..	10 Sept.
Atiet Rahiman,	Capt. Lugrin..	Do.. ..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	dispatch.
Westmoreland,	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	1st Sept.
Earl of Clare	.....	Do	
John W. Dare.	Aga M. Rahim.	Do.. ..	immediate.
Good Success..	J. Jeejeebhoy...	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Monarch..... ..	McVicar B. Co,	Do.. ..	10th Sep
Julius Cæsar. .	.....		
Thomas Bold ..	McVicar B. Co.		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	19th May
*Dartmouth.	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	18th May.
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold	.....	London ..	2d June
Bombay.... ..	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	4th June
Java..... ..	.....	London ..	14th June
Herefordshire,	.....	London ..	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	
Midas.....	.....	Do	
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
William.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	30th April
*Madonna.. ..	Dirom Carter&Co.	Liverpool	5th May
Helena.... ..	McG. Browrig &o	Liverpool	
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co..... ..	Do.. ..	
Allan Ker.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Saxon..	.....	Do.. ..	
Herculean.. ..	.....	Do ..	
Frances.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Princes Charlot	.....	Do.. ..	
Ann.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Duke of Lancaster	.....	Do.. ..	
Charlotte.. ..	.....	Hull.....	21st May.
John Garrow..	Foster and Co..	Newcastle	
*Ellen	Skinner & Co,...	Clyde.. ..	10th May
Jame Morgan.	Ditto	Do.. ..	31st do,
John Mitchell.	.....	Do.. ..	9th do
Brilliant.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Memnoo.....	Dirom Carter&co	Clanelly ..	5th July
*Ino.... ..	.....	Clanelly ..	8th Feb.
Amozan.....	.....	Do	9th May
Emilia.. ..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux .	4th June
Bolivar	.....	Rio.....	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Ardaseer.. .	.....	China ..	
Adele.....	Davond Sessoon	Marseilles	18th May.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

Time of High Water.

AUGUST 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
31st Monday.....	1 27	1 41
1st Tuesday	1 56	2 11

Diary of the Week.

Aug. 31—Monday.
Sept. 1—Tuesday.—Giles.
2—Wednesday.—London burnt 1666, O. S
3—Thursday.
4—Friday.—{Moon First Quarter.—Fort of Aleeghur taken 1803.
5—Saturday.
6—Sunday.—12th Sunday after Trinity.

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH JULY.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 22ND AUGUST 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.	at	98-8 to 98-12
4 per Cent—1832	33.	at	104-8 to 104-12

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 28th.—Lieut. F. T. Nicolay. 1st M. E. Regt., to England.
do. do. Capt. J. M. MacDonald, 1st M. Cavy., to England.
do. do. Capt. Rowland, H. Brigade, to Poonah.
do. do. Capt. Wynter, 2d E. Regt. to Poonah.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Purnell, 1st E. Regt. to Aden
do. do. Major C. Cathcart, 10th Regt. N. I. to do.
do. do. Lieut. Orrok. 16th Regt. N. I., to ditto.
do. do. Lieut Dent, Artillery, to England.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Beamish, M. D., to Suez.
do. do. Lieut. T. Smyth, M. Engrs. to England.
do. do. Lieut. D. Milne, 24th Regt., to Poonah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOINT STOCK BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I believe you to be an advocate for the immediate Establishment of a Joint Stock Bank in Bombay, and I am aware that there are hundreds who were disappointed in getting shares in the Chartered Bank, who are most anxious for the institution of a *Joint Stock*. but it so happens, that many of the Shareholders of the Chartered. are men of great influence, who having possessed themselves of its Stock to a large extent, are unwilling to encourage immediate commencement of a Joint Stock Bank lest it should interfere with their interests. The Gentlemen above referred to are generally speaking literal and high minded men, and I am quite sure that if they will but give the condition of those less fortunate than themselves a few moments thought, they will at once cast off all private considerations, and assist without further hesitation in the Establishment of an institution, which all must know is very much wanted in Bombay.

The business that would be conducted by a Joint Stock Bank would be so different to that carried on by the Chartered that their interests could scarcely clash. The latter would advance money on the security of Bank Shares, Houses, Ships, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange payable out of India, which the latter will not. The Union Bank of Bengal has already I am informed made large advances on Shares in the Bank of Bombay, which circumstance should I think induce the Directors to consider, what plan could be adopted to prevent a serious loss of good and very secure business.

Yours very obediently,
Y.

Bombay, 29th August 1840.

IMPORTANT TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your Journal of Monday the 24th Instant, I perused an answer from "A CATHOLIC" settling *ex-Cathedra* that the appointment of a Vicar to the Church of Amboliin belongs to the *Lord Bishop of Bombay*. It appears to me that your Correspondent meant to ridicule that person he alludes to, as one Ecclesiastic could hardly with propriety interfere with another's patronage.

I believe that Fra Pedro de Alcantara, Vicar Apostolic of the Grand Mogul, is in Bombay, but I have yet to learn that he is a *Lord Bishop of Bombay*, or if so, it can only be in the opinion of your Catholic Correspondent. I am aware that this so styled *Lord* longs for the possession not only of the Church of Amboliin, but of all others in the Island of Salsette, and it is not long ago that he did attempt to get them into his claws. Well then if it behoves him to appoint a Vicar for Amboliin, let him do it, as was once done by a certain Pope.

"Don Sancho, the second son of Don Alfonso. King of Castile while residing at Rome was proclaimed by the Pope King of Egypt, and this election was approved by the whole consistory. The Prince hearing the Shouts of applause, and not knowing the cause, asked his interpreter, what it was, he answered, My Lord. the Pope has created you king of Egypt." It is not proper to be ungrateful said the Prince, "Rise up and proclaim His Holiness Caliph of Bagdad."

So if this Lord nominates a Vicar to the Church of Amboliin, which does not belong to him, our Vicar Capitular may probably proclaim him an Archbishop in return.

Your obedient Servant.
F.

LEPROSY AND DISEASES CONTRACTED FROM NATIVE BARBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In a number of your journal which lately reached this remote place, you bring to the notice of your readers the awful circumstance of two gentlemen having contracted the loathsome disease of Leprosy from a Native Barber. The Calcutta newspaper which it seems first published the account, states that the contagious virus was conveyed on one of the Barbers razors, and recommends therefore to individuals to avert such a calamity by allowing their barber to use their own razors alone. If the Editor had reflected a little, he must necessarily have perceived that, though it might be possible that the contagion was communicated by means of the razor, yet the probability, nay the almost certainty, was, that it was communicated by the barber's fingers. Let us trace the barbers proceeding and this will be obvious:—He shaves the Leper, i. e. he scrapes off a coating of soapsuds from his face with a razor, which at the same time lays open the pores of the Leper's skin; upon these denuded pores, he places the fingers of the other hand, moving them from place to place, and imbibing or wiping off what exudes from these pores. He now wipes his razor, straps it well, replaces it in his pouch and proceeds to shave some gentleman. He takes out the same razor, straps it again, and having lathered his face scrapes off the soap lays open the pores, and with those fingers charged with the leprous exudations fresh from the chin of the Leper, he rubs and pulls and stretches the skin of the gentleman, the pores of which he has first denuded.

It is pretty evident, therforee, Mr. Editor to that avert loathsome contagion from the filthy manipulations of a Native Barber, it is necessary not only not to allow him to use his own razors in shaving one, but to make him wash his loathsome hands thoroughly with soap and water, before he be allowed to begin.

But alas! Leprosy is not the only loathsome disease communicated by native barbers to gentlemen. I could tell of cases of disease quite as disgusting as Leprosy, though not generally so difficult to be eradicated, for which gentlemen have been indebted to the fingers of their Native Barber: and it cannot but be matter of the greatest surprise to those reflecting men knowing the horridly filthy purposes to which those fingers are applied, that any gentleman can be so far overcome by shameful indolence as to allow a Native barber to *touch* him.

X.

Rajkote, 19th Augt. 1840.

QUERY!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Cannot you or your correspondent inform me when this Extraordinary "Match against Time" is to take place, also I would wish to know the appointed place.

I know the person Mr. T——d by name.

Yours &c.
J.

Tannah, 27th August 1840.

THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR, In your paper of the 26th Inst. "S." again appears, and opens his review of my last communication signed "Doctor O'Toole," by charging me with having "*misconstrued*" his "*argument*." Let us see how far I have done so. Altho' that writer did not exactly call upon the advocates of

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Theatricals to establish the existence of a similarity between Scriptures and Plays; yet, what I shall say will show that his observation on "*Shade of Shakespeare's* remark, amounts to nearly the same thing. Recur to "S's" letter published in your issue of the 17th. In it he says with reference to that remark, "*Its* ("Shade of Shakespeares" argument) "*is this. If I condemn Plays generally represented on the stage, I ought to tear out certain portions of scripture because the two are similar. It is for Shade of Shakespear to establish the truth of his proposition, to show that those Plays and the portions of Scripture to which he alludes, are the same in character or effect, should he do this, I will acknowledge I have been wrong all along.*" Now what is one to understand from this, but that if *Shade of Shakespear* proves his argument, by establishing that certain portions of Scripture and Plays are *similar*, he ("S") will confess his having been wrong in his notions of Theatricals, and will acknowledge stage performances to be productive of good. It is further to be inferred from this challenge, that unless "*Shade of Shakespear*" proves such similarity, he ("S.") will persist in thinking and asserting to the contrary. On this discussion, I simply observe that it is not *absolutely necessary* that such a comparison *should exist* to admit of one's thinking Plays capable of producing good, or to confirm their purity and utility; and consequently consider it *possible* for "S" to do so, *without* "*Shade of Shakespear's*" endeavouring to meet his proposal. Thus stands the affair.—Judge readers how far I am guilty of the crime imputed to me, of "*misconstruing*" his "*argument.*"

He also appears not to know the description of Plays I am partial to. The following (Archbishop Tillotson's opinion of Plays) will afford him an idea of them; and of the manner in which I would wish to see them represented, while I trust it will serve to remove all doubts he may have entertained as to the nature and merits of stage performances I have from the first advocated. My taste and predilection for Plays extend only to such as are "*so framed and governed by such rules, as not only to make them innocent by diverting, but instructive and useful to put down some follies which cannot perhaps, be so decently reproved nor so effectually exposed and corrected,*" and *not* to such as are *obscene, profane* and *disgusting*, or such as would encourage and foster vice, but such as would exhibit and *condem* it with its baneful effects, and act as *preventives* to one's following a course of life so awfully prejudicial to his principles and soul, as that he may see characterized before him.

A little Theatre built in Bombay for the amusement of its Community, a Community that desires not *obscene representations*, would decidedly be under good management and conducted on sound principles; and consequently, free from these inconveniences of "Green-room Frolics" and "Scenes behind the Scenes," with which, I say with regret, some European Theatres are tainted. But it is to be remembered, that this latter circumstance is no ground for assuming that ours would be in a like way tarnished; while the state of society here, a society under whose immediate direction our Theatrical performances would be guided holds out a strong guarantee for the *total exclusion* of any approach or attempt to indecent and immoral exhibitions.

The reflection that the murder of Lord William Russell was first suggested to the assassin by his witnessing the Play of "*Jack Sheppard*" is no reason for us to discountenance all Plays. "S." may as well persuade a man not to witness the performance of that beautiful piece King Richard III. on the grounds of the probability of his returning home and murdering his two nephews; or his wife after seeing Henry VIII, or he may advise a young person of wealth not to attend that truly impressive and instructive Play "*The Gambler's Fate*," (wherein the Gambler gives himself up to that hateful vice if I may so term it) Gambling, and heedlessly descends from riches, wealth, and respectability to poverty, worthlessness and an ignominous end, for fear he should lead a similar course of living!!—Is this reason?"

Your humble servant,
Mr. Editor,
SHAKESPEARE'S GHOST.

29th August 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—The only part of the last letter of *Shade of Shakespeare*, that I shall notice is his challenge to me to renew the argument. All I have to say to it is, that if when his arguments make their appearance, I should think them worthy of notice, I shall be likely to reply to them, and not otherwise.

In the mean time let me just draw his attention to the character of a publication called "Jack Sheppard' and to the facts that it has been dramatised and has had the run (as it is called) of the London Theatres.

S.

Bombay, 29th August 1840.

To Correspondents.

WE are sorry to inform "AN OLD SUBSCRIBER" that his communication is not of a nature calculated for the columns of the *Gazette*.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, August 31, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last; August 28, Barque *Fathal Hair*, E. Ingalls, Master from Batavia 26th July; Do. Brig *Ruby*, J. C. Batta, Master, from Colombo 16th July; Do. 29, Barque *Westbrook*, W. Linnington, Master, from Singapore 25th June and Anjeer 21st July.

AN Inquest was held on Saturday last on the body of a young woman of the Sone Colee Caste, drowned in the Nagpada Tank when a Verdict was returned of "found drowned."

It appeared deceased's Husband had died from sickness, only three days before.

THE Head Quarters of the 25th Regiment embarked on Saturday for Scinde, we have been given to understand that it will be pushed on with all possible speed to Sukker, we wish the officers and men all success, though we fear it will be more a Service of honor than profit. The former Campaign having carried off all chances of Prize money.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of 19th August reports the escape of Dost Mahommed and his son Acbar Khan from the King of Bokharah and that they are proceeding towards Cabul pursued by the Bokharah Troops. Should this prove true, he will probably throw himself on the protection of the British, and after all Shah Shoojah may retain undisputed possession of the Throne, as of course the Dost and his family will be well taken care of by us. If this should come to pass, it is the luckiest event which has occurred for some time.

The Cabul Force have been celebrating the anniversary of Ghuzni, and we have extracted an account of the entertainment for the benefit of our readers. Wine it appears was scarce at the Table. We wonder our Bombay Shopkeepers do not take the hint and send supplies up the Indus to the Northward as we should imagine ample profits would repay the outlay and risk.

WITH reference to a letter signed "CIVIS" which occupied a place in our columns last week mentioning that the Chief Magistrate of Police was about to be appointed to some other situation, We are enabled to state on the best authority that at present there is no chance of that worthy functionary vacating his seat on the Bench. His protracted absence, has we are sorry to say been alone caused by ill health, but being now quite re-established he is expected to return to his arduous duties some time next week.

When we noticed the letter of "CIVIS" the other day, we were not aware that the situation of Chief Magistrate of Police had ever been held excepting by Civilians, and in fact we had been assured to the contrary, however a correspondent has furnished us with the following list of Uncovenanted Servants who held the office viz.

Mr. Todd .. for	8 years.
Mr. Halliday...	14 „
Mr. Briscoe....	2 „
Mr. Erskine...	1 „
Mr. Grey (acted)	1 „
Total....	26 years.

If this list should prove correct there can be no impropriety in its being held now by an Uncovenanted Servant nor can the Civil Service complain as there are sufficient precedents. However we are happy to see (as we have above stated) that we shall not lose our present Chief Magistrate whose amenity and strict impartiality in the exercise of his functions have won the good will of all classes of Society.

WE have received a letter signed Y, advocating the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank. We think his arguments sound and deserving the attention of the Mercantile community. If so many parties wish for its establishment as our correspondent states, we only wonder it is not entered upon directly particularly as the scheme appears to hold out great profits and advantages. The discounting English Bills would alone we should imagine be a vast source of income and a great convenience to parties engaged in commerce. We trust our correspondents letter will attract the attention of some person better versed in monetary affairs than ourselves, and who may be able to demonstrate the advantages of the measure more fully than our limited knowledge of the subject admits of.

A Correspondent of the *Bengal Hurkaru* who signs himself "A Country Captain" mentions that "a Life Boat and Rocket Apparatus are upon the point of arrival from England at Madras, having been recommended by Captain Mackennie late Acting Master Attendant," and concludes his letter by saying "adverting to recent lamentable occurrences at Bombay and elsewhere, might not the supply of Life Boats &c. to most of the other Indian Ports be considered a highly praiseworthy measure." There can be but one answer to such a question, and we can but wonder that such means of assistance are not to be found in Bombay when the whole apparatus might be constructed for a trifling sum. Only a few weeks ago, and all the Public Journals were full of speculations as to what measures should be taken to prevent a repetition of the awful scenes which saddened us on the 17th & 18th of June. Time has passed on, and the whole event seems to be forgotten while we have inquired frequently whether any and what steps have been taken to render assistance in the event of a recurrence of such calamities? We would be loath to suppose any supineness on the part of those who have the power to make such arrangements. If even one life be saved by such an apparatus as described above, it ought to be provided. We are sure that we are not singular in this expression of opinion, and the authorities will be held to have done less than their duty to Society, if some movement is not speedily made in this matter.

MEANS OF SAVING CREWS OF WRECKED VESSELS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR SIR,—At the present season, when shipwrecks of a melancholy character appear to occur more frequently than usual, it must be gratifying to trace the adoption of judicious measures, suggested by past disasters, for diminishing or preventing the lamentable loss of life that would otherwise distinguish similar future cases of wreck. I allude to the new Life Boat and Rocket Apparatus, the arrival of which from England is now looked for at Madras. Destined for service at that Presidency, their approach was announced in the newspapers there, about a month ago, and I apprehend, that the pressure of other matter alone prevented you from copying the announcement.

The wreck of the *Thalia* on the Madras beach in 1837, was attended with extreme danger to the superior officers of the Marine Department, who proceeded to the rescue of the crew. While indisposition obliged the Master Attendant, Capt. Dalrymple, to sail subsequeutly for the Cape, the case suggested to Capt. Mackennie, late Officiating Master Attendant, the propriety of forcibly urging on his Government, the necessity for procuring a new Life Boat and Rocket Apparatus from England. His representation the result shows to have been successful, both with the Local Authorities, and the Court of Directors, and the transaction is equally creditable to all parties concerned.

Adverting to recent lamentable occurrences at Bombay and elsewhere, might not the supply of life boats, &c. to most of the other Indian ports be considered a highly praiseworthy measure by many others besides.

Yours obediently,
A COUNTRY CAPTAIN.

Calcutta, 11th July, 1840.

So many contradictory rumours are afloat about the taking of Khelat and the destruction of the party of the 5th at Kahun, under Captain Browne, that it is impossible to guess even at their truth, the Bengal Papers seem to disbelieve the report of Khelat having fallen and the *Englishman* of the 15th of August says "that in a letter from Cabul it states,' "The "Chief, we set up at Khelat is popular and "his strength was daily increasing when "Lieut. Loveday wrote his report, he was "preparing to take active measures to seize "the son of Mehrab Khan, and to disperse the "insurgents." We trust this may be true. With regard to the report about Kahun we have made much inquiry about it, but cannot trace it to any authentic source. We saw a letter from Sukker dated August 9th, which stated, that a force under Major Clibborn was about to proceed to relieve or bring off the Detachment, and that Captain Browne was only straightened as to provisions but yet had enough to last until the first week in September, a force also was approaching towards Khelat from Ferozepore. Should the unfortunate reports that now prevail prove to be true, a much more arduous work will be cut out for our Troops than is generally imagined. One circumstance is favorable that the cold Season will approach, and the fatigues of war will not be aggravated by an insupportable climate. We have been given to understand that the 21st Regiment will be marched down to the Presidency from Poonah immediately, preparatory to embarkation. We rather imagine there will be a demand for Shipping as Transports. As the public mind is much disturbed by the reports in circulation, we shall feel much indebted to any of our readers who can throw a light upon the source of the intelligence and its apparent probability. We also hear that Sir Thomas Willshire is hourly expected to arrive in Bombay preparatory to proceeding to take command of the Forces in Scinde.

"Yesterday's dawk brought us a long letter from Cabul, upon the subject of the state of affairs at Quetta and Khelat. As this, however, merely corroborates what we had previously heard, and has in a great measure been anticipated by the communication of our Delhi friends, published yesterday, we merely give a portion of the Cabul letter:

'The Chief. we set up at Khelat, is popular. and his strength was daily increasing, when Lieut. Loveday wrote his report. He was preparing to take active measures, to seize the Son of Mehrab Khan, and to disperse the insurgents.

The information, the general correctness of which you may rely upon, will no doubt be welcome to those who are interested in the safety of our Quetta friends—and I may as well add that Captain Macan's regiment, with 2 or 3 guns, is already half way between Candahar and Quetta, to reinforce the garrison of the latter place.

All has ended well, and I trust that the danger from which our friends have so happily escaped, will not again be incurred by any idle reduction of the Force at Quetta.

From the north west we have no news of any importance. At Herat, Yar Mahomed appears to be carrying on the game of humbug with great advantage to his own pockets; and if it be true that a Russian Force is on the Caspian, Herat will be garrisoned by Russian Troops before the spring of 1841. We can make no opposition to the arrangement. The inactivity of our Government, and their evident determination not to augment the army until the very last moment, promises great promotion within the next two years to your military friends. The increase is *inevitable*, and the longer it is deferred, the greater must be its eventual extent, for the weakness of our army is allowing our enemies to obtain advantage, of which we shall not be able to deprive them, save by the aid of a much larger force, than can at present be spared beyond the Indus. Look at the Bajore country. The disturbances there might have been settled in a month, by a single brigade, had one been available for the service. A tedious campaign must now be undertaken, and I believe that troops have been required from India for this purpose. Had a proper force been kept at Quetta there would have been no insurrection. and the mischievous effect, both on the moral and physical strengh of an army, occasioned by the capture of a British cantonment, and the defeat and destruction of a party of our men, by a horde of savages, would not have been experienced.

I have just been told, that Yar Mahomed, the Vizier of Herat, received 2 lacs of rupees to assist him in retaking the Ghorian from the Persians. The Vizier pocketed the coin, made 2 marches towards the Persian frontier, and then returned to Herat.

This may or may not be true, I give you the story as I have heard it. One thing is certain, that if the money we are throwing away upon scoundrels like Yar Mahomed, were employed in augmenting our own physical power, we should be able to do, openly and force of arms, that which we are vainly endeavorbing to achieve by less honorable means. As long as we shall out the coin, so long will Yar Mahomed and Co. give us fair words and treat our Envoys with civility. They will not be such fools as to kill, or scare away, the goose that lays golden eggs. The moment we cease to give money, that moment will our Envoy be either dismissed from Court or made prisoner, and the Vizier will openly avow his intrigues with the Russians, if their troops be as near as we suppose them, to the capital of Western Affghanistan."

WE have extracted an article from "*The Friend of India*" on the exportation of Sugar from Bengal. It is already making its way in the English Market, and bids fair in a few years to succeed pari passu with the production of the West Indies. Madras also, as enough is grown for home consumption, is enabled to export at the same duties, but in Bombay the time appears far distant, when we shall be able to raise enough for ourselves, much less for exportation, and our Presidency is thus shut out from a lucrative branch of commerce. We trust however that the Bombay "Sugar Company" will give an impulse to the Trade by encouraging the growth of Cane. Land Tax should again for a time be remitted to those ryots who cultivated a certain number of begahs and the Mauritius Plant which succeeds so admirably in India be more generally introduced. An experiment of this sort for three years would have a wonderful effect as even the temporary encouragement of remission of Tax on the ground growing Mauritius Cane, which was afterwards most unfortunately and unwisely withdrawn, caused much land to be applied to the growth of the plant while it lasted, and held out prospects of increased wealth to the ryots, and an improved article for consumption. At present little beside Jagree (treacle) is made from the Plantations in the Bombay Presidency, which is used only by the Natives, whereas if a few Factories were established in the Sugar Districts much benefit would ensue to the Country in general. The juice of the wild date Tree it appears also is an improvement if combined with that of the Cane. The policy of protective duties in favor of one Colony at the expence of another, is now beginning to be felt an absurdity at home, and we hope speedily to see all Indian produce and manufacture admitted in England on the same terms as the most favored possessions of the British Crown:

EXPORTTATION OF SUGAR.—If Sugar could impart sweetness to any place, Calcutta would now be the sweetest spot in India; for nothing but Sugar meets the eye at every turn. If a hundred boats arrive at the City of Palaces freighted with the agricultural produce of the interior, forty of them are sure to be laden with Sugar. Every second cart that creaks through the metropolis, is bending under the weight of Sugar. If two merchants are seen in earnest communion with each other, it is to bargain for the freight of Sugar. The late Mails have brought intelligence that East India Sugars have acquired a character in the market; and that the best kinds have commanded 72 shillings the hundred weight. Sugar is, therefore, the order of the day, and the dream of the night.

While Mr. George Thomson is echoing through England, the two facts, that India can supply the mother country with all the free labour Sugar which she now buys, as the product of Slave labour, and that the only obstacle to the expansion of our prosperity, is the baseness of our Government, India is begining to realize the warmestt Gohopes of its friends, without any chauge of that vernment, and without any improvement in policy. Five years ago we exported seven thousand tons of Sugar; this year we shall, probably export forty thousand. Yet Government has offered no bonus for growing Sugar. It has not remitted one cowrie of the land tax. It is just as much an incarnation of cruelty and injustice as it was five years ago. Yet our exports of Sugar have increased six fold. And whoy? because the British Parliament, the representative of all the wisdom and benevolence to be found in our own father land, has become more susceptible of the claims of justice. After half a century of oppression, perpetrated by free and enlightened England, to prop up slavery, the discriminating duties on Sugar have been removed, the tax upon the free labour of the East has been abolished; the incubus which pressed down our industry has been taken off; we are placed on a par with the West Indies; and the resources of India, no longer depressed by the authority of Parliament, have recovered their elasticity; and we shall this year have the happiness of supplying England with one-fifth of the Sugar she will consume.

Our supplies will progressively increase. Capital is crowding into this department of agricultural industry. Sugar Factories are rising up on every side; the cultivation of the cane is spreading rapidly through the country. The removal of those protecting duties, which were designed to depress the scale of free labour, and to elevate that of slave labour, has led to the discovery, that the objection raised against our Sugars, that they did not contain the same quantity of saccharine matter with the West India Sugar was altogather a fallacy. Thus do the delusions which commercial jealousy and injustice had conjured up, vanish away. Our Sugars already rival those of other Colonies in quality, and beat them in price. We are gradually advancing in the discovery, that India is well able to supply all England with Sugar. It is now certain, that two hundred thousand tons of Sugar may be raised, without being felt, an an encroachment on other crops. Here we have not only Sugar Cane to supply us with material, but the wild Date tree, which may be raised to an endless extent, and which furnishes spontaneously during four months in the year, a daily supply of juice. and requires no other labour than that of tapping. The combination of the Date and the Sugar Cane material is found to create a saccharine substance superior to that which is obtained from the Sugar Cane alone. There is scarcely any instance of such rapidity of increase in any manufacture, as that which is furnished by the Sugar exports of India, since the pressure of unequal duties was removed; and we hope the lesson will not be lost on those who would advocate the continuance of those discri-

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raging duties, to which our industry is still exposed.

We had occasion some weeks ago to allude to the rapid and alarming decrease of fire wood in those districts of the North West Provinces, which furnish the Calcutta market with the largest quantity of Sugar. We fear it is almost too late to draw public attention to the necessity of supplying the waste by new plantations; for the consummation must be proceeding at a rate, which no rapidity of growth can overtake. The demand for Sugar from Azimghur, Benares, and other districts must exhaust the supply of fuel long before our seedlings can have time to grow up to the maturity of trees It gives us, therefore, no small pleasure to remark, that in the largest and successful manufactory of Sugar in Bengal, at which nearly one-tenth of the exports of this year have been raised, nothing but coal has been used as fuel. Those who are interested in the welfare of the Sugar growing districts of the West, should, therefore, without remitting their anxiety for the increase of new timber plantations, bend their especial attention to the discovery of those coal mines which most certainly abound in hills bordering on the vale of the Ganges, to the north and south.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE EXTRAORDINARY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH rose to give notice of a motion, which he had long contemplated, and which the recent extraordinary, and to him unintelligible, intelligence from our Indian possessions, rendered imperatively and immediately necessary. The whole world seemed to have conspired to make a dead set at India, and wrest that brightest gem from the British Crown. The foes now flocking towards Calcutta, Madras, and other cites on the frontier, were positively innumerable. There was the Emperor of Russia, the King of Persia, the King of Burmah, Ditto of Ava, not to mention a whole bevy of minor powers, including Shah Shoojah, and the Ameers of Scinde. To crown the confusion, too, there was a recent report that the Emperor of China, better known as the Great Mogul, had just equipped a vast fleet of formidable junks, none carrying less than 74 guns, with which he threatened to bombarb Delhi, in revenge for the aggressions of certain of our merchantships, whose crews had made a descent upon Pekin, and piratically carried off enormous quantities of opium. Now opium, it was well known, was the staple produce of the Chinese empire, next to the tea leaf, and the Chinese were peculiarly jealous about the exportation of a single fanam weight—(hear, hear). Now—Lord LANSDOWNE was sorry to interrupt the noble lord, but he believed that he was slightly misinformed in respect of some of his facts. The noble lord would be surprised to hear, that Shah Shoojah, and the Ameers of Scinde, were one and the same person, the title of "Ameers" being a common one among pariahs and other highcaste Bengallees—(Cheers). Lord ELLENBOROUGH was sorry to appear rude to the noble lord, but he could not help requesting him to instruct his grandmother in the process of ovisuction —(Order). If *any* noble lord in their lordship's house knew anything of the statistics, the topography, the biography, the history, and in short the "affairs" of India, he (Lord E.) flattered himself *he* knew something of the subject, having once had the honour of holding the office of President of the Board of Control, and at present having three Indian gazetteers in his own library. But this was a digression, and he would return to the consideration of the momentous subject before the house. The state of affairs in the East might be aptly termed a pretty kettle of fish, and he (Lord Ellenborough) would feel little surprised to hear by the next overland, that the army now said to be marching beyond the Indus, or the Burroompooter, or some such river, had been waylaid by the Burmese, and massacred to a man, and that Calcutta had capitulated—(Considerable sensation, which had the effect of awaking Lord Glenelg). But what was my Lord Auckland (who as noble lords might perhaps recollect, was the Governor-General of India) doing all this time?—why he had gone with the Misses Eden and a large fashionable party to a place called Simla, which was probably a villa of his lordship's and appeared to be spending his time chiefly in fly fishing on the Indus, or the Nerbudda, or other small trouting streams in the neighbourhood—(*Question* from Lord Brougham). If the noble and learned lord would only restrain his characteristic fidgettiness for fiveminutes, the noble and learned lord would be informed *what* the question was. Now he (Lord Ellenborough) wished to know whether this line of conduct in a Governor-General, who ought of course to be at the head of his troops, was commendable or otherwise. The motion, therefore, of which he should give notice, was that war should be declared aginst Russia, and Lord Auckland should be recalled —(Hear, hear). Viscount MELBOURNE said, that the Ministry had no fault with Lord Auckland. If, indeed, his lordship should retire, and the Governor-Generalship become vacant, Ministers would have no difficulty in finding a fit and worthy successor to that high dignity—in an eminent individual, who, during three years' residence in India, had succeeded in a wonderful degree in gaining the esteem and affection of the entire Indian community,—need he mention the name of Mr. T. B. Macaulay—(Great laughter)? Lord ALVANLEY wished to be informed *who* Dost Mahomed was —(A dead pause)? Lord MELBOURNE was not prepared to answer that question at present, but he would inform the noble lord, that that personage was *not* Pertaub Chund. Lord WINCHELSEA took occasion to observe, as the affairs of India were on the *tapis*, that he could not conceive how a Government so impious as that of India, could expect to thrive. He (Lord W.) supposed that the English in India would soon worship cats, according to the Mahomedan creed, or swine according to the Hindoo creed, and that the eastern Korans, Shastres, and Pundits, and other heathen books, written by Mahomet, Joanna Southcote, and other professors of Hindooism, would presently supplant our bibles and testaments—(Here Lord Roden was carried out in a fit). The Bishop of LONDON declared that he had no conception that religion in India had been at such a low ebb.—*India Review and Journal of Science.*

Indian Intelligence.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, AUGUST 19.

Our letters from Cabul reach to the 1st August, and we learn that news has been received there, confirming the arrival of Captain Abbott on the borders of the Caspian Sea, which we doubted in our last issue. A band of Khivan robbers attacked him in the vicinity of a Russian Fort, and cutting him down, severed a finger and otherwise mutilated his right hand; his life was spared, but he was kept as a prisoner until ransomed by some means or another, and was from the last accounts, safely housed and hospitably treated by the Russians who have some Forts in the neighbourhood.

We know not what credence to place in the following, but the report is current in Cabul (and we have received it from more quarters than one that Dost Mahomed and his son Acbar Khan have made their escape from Bhokara and are approaching Cabul by the route of Samarkand and Balk in order to avoid, as much as possible, the risk of being apprehended by the King of Bhokhara who has dispatched troops to apprehend them.

The Detachment which left Cabul on the 14th July in charge of Nuwab Jubbur Khan's family, returned on the 31st. The Detachment consisted of a Squadron of the 2nd Light Cavalry, a wing of the 35th N. I., and three guns of Abbott's Battery which went with Col. Wallace's Detachment —the whole under the command of Captain Ponsonby.

On the night of the 30th July one of the prisoners in the Balla Hissar attempted his escape by letting himself down by a rope from the top of a high Tower in which he was confined—the rattling of his irons gave the sentries notice of his exit, when a search was instantly made, and the culprit found, sadly cut and bruised, crouching in a corner of the Tower.

A slight misunderstanding took place a short time ago between the Sowars of the Shah's 2nd regiment of Cavalry and the grooms of the Light Field Battery. The affair ended without much mischief to either party, though it gave a pretty good idea of the discipline of the former corps. Our Correspondent says:—

"What can you expect from men when their Officers live two or three miles from them and allow them to do as they like.

This is too much the case here. Every one who can, betakes himself to the City. The Commissariat Officers, with the exception of Skinner, all live in the Town much to the annoyance of the Officers who are constantly sent down on Committees to report on their rotten stores and mangy Camels—besides this inconvenience, it increases the duty of the Sepoys to a considerable degree—and those poor fellows have to come up every day through a burning sun to cook their victuals in the lines—the Town not affording either room or privacy for this purpose—for the Hindoo Sepoys have a great aversion to cooking amongst Musselmans who have no more idea of respecting all the little peculiarities of the Hindoo than they have of flying—besides it is neither correct or judicious to say the least of it. The number of men on station duty at Cabul is absurd—12 men are actually employed over the Medical Depot stores, &c. &c.

In every corner of the Camp is to be seen some Baboo or other, occasionally a Butcher, with a guard at his paul, it's making a farce of Soldiers, and I am not surprised at the men being disgusted with the Campaign and calling loudly for a relief."

Captain Besant has been directed to proceed to Candahar, to relieve Lieut. Curtis, the Officiating Commissariat Officer there, who has obtained leave to visit the Provinces, on Medical Certificate.

Lady Macnaghten is slightly indisposed.

This is the Agra Ukhbar's version of the attack on Captain Abbott, mentioned above, it is fuller than our own:—

Intelligence has been received of Captain Abbot, which confirms his safety, after he had had some narrow escapes. On the 14th of April, the date of our communication, he had reached, without much difficulty, the port of Munchowlak on the Caspian, where finding no vessels about to cross, he determined to push on to the Russian fortress of Dashkallah, 150 miles to the northward. When within two days journey of this place, he was attacked, during the night, by a party of Quzzaks, and after being four times beaten to the ground, and losing two of the fingers of his right hand in guarding his head against his assailants, he eventually received a blow, which rendered him senseless. While he was in this state, one of the party, more humane or considerate than the others, stood over him, and prevented the ruffians from taking his life. He remained here fifteen days in captivity, when he was happily discovered and ransomed by a person, who, at the peril of his own life, followed him from Khiva, with a supply of money. These particulars are communicated in a letter from Captain A——himself—written with his left hand. By the last accounts of him, communicated by the person who ransomed him, he had reached the Russian frontier above mentioned, and had been most hospitably received by the Russians. This however, resting on the report of this Khivan, cannot be entirely depended on, which the preceding account may.

The Anniversary of the Fall of Ghuzni was duly celebrated at Cabul. Our reporter has done his duty will be seen, but he's a bit of a wag.

The 23d instant being the anniversary of the fall of "Ghiznee," and the officers of the "Army of the Indus" anxious to commemorate that great achievement, invited the British Envoy and suite to partake of a banquet which with very short notice they were enabled to arrange through the exertions of Genl. Sir Robert Sale, Lieuts. Rind, Crispin, Jenkins, and Wood, the Stewards selected on the occasion. At half past seven, between 60 and 70 officers sat down to a sumptuous dinner, Viands abundant, but Wines rather scarce. On the cloth being removed, Sir Willoughby Cotton who presided, rose and proposed the health of

"The Queen."
"Prince Albert,"
"The Governor General"

and in a very long & pathetic speech, the health of Sir William Macnaghten, who in return rose and gave Sir John (now Lord) Keane and the "Indus Army;" Sir William spoke at great length of the gallantry and valour of the British Arms in Affghanistan, and of their conduct throughout the Campaign as well as on that successful event (or day) the anniversary of which they were assembled to commemorate. Sir Willoughby Cotton on rising to return thanks said, that he feared his proud feelings would lead him to speak much of self, he thanked his friend The Right Hon'ble Baronet (as he called him) for the high and flattering compliments just paid him, and descanted largely on the importance of his command. The General appeared in high feather throughout the evening, more particularly when his health was proposed as the, is to be "BARON BOKHARA." He however seemed to covet the Earldom of "Herat" and expressed a hope that if the Army did move onwards it should be to the Westward. From the gallant officers attitude and language it was evident he was breaking himself in preparatory to occupying a seat in the "Upper House."

After the Butter-Boat had gone the round of the Big Whigs, Brigadier Roberts favored us by preaching his far famed Irish Sermon which was received with loud applause and cheerings; Brigadier Dennie and others also favored us with sundry capital songs.

Poor Shah Soojah was entirely lost sight of till long after the toasting humour had passed over, it was thought however better late than never, and His Majesty's health was accordingly drank. Sir William Macnaghten returned thanks in the name of the Shah, and said that he (The Shah) was the most able and talented man he (Sir William) had met in "Affghanistan" adding at the same time, "That was not saying much for him."

During the evening sundry mysterious passages in the speeches which fell from the Politicals, set the Military all agog as to what might be their real meaning. One man alluded to our advancing on "Bokhara" for the purpose of rescuing Stoddart, another to our garrisoning "Herat," and a third to our catching the Russian Eagle on the top of the Indian Caucasus; be their meaning what they may, I hope they will let us remain where we are, and depute that talented diplomatist who lately so ably effected the *settlement of the "Bajoor" country* be to settle our affairs with the Russians &c. &c. Among the distinguished Guests, who honored the Military with their preeence, was Mr. Assistant Surgeon Lord, a man well known in the Political world.

Sir A. Burnes (who joined the party as a host) kept it up with great spirit till an early hour on the 24th, when all left apparently well pleased with their evenings banquet.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, AUGUST 14.

We are glad to find, that a Medical College is about to be established at Bombay. The funds by which this very desirable object is to be carried into execution, now amount to two lacks and forty thousand rupees. Of this sum one lack is contributed by the Government; one lack by a munificent Parsee, Jamsetjee Jeejubhoy; and the remainder is the amount of a subscription set on foot on the death of Sir R. Grant, with a view to the erection of a building in honor of his memory, to be called Grant's Medical College. We cordially unite in the wishes and anticipation of our Bombay contemporary upon the subject of this projected Medical Institution at that Presidency.

We willingly insert the letter of Mr. WHIFFEN, in correction of certain mistaken representations of the *Bombay Times*, relative to the adequacy of the crew of the *Virginia*, at the time of the recent catastrophe on board that vessel, in which Mr. Whiffen's relation was barbarously murdered. The vessel appears to have been very quite "adequately" manned, and the *Bombay Times*, it would seem, has made equally erroneous statements respecting the food and comforts supplied to the convicts; which according to the table of rations furnished by Mr. Whiffen, appear to have been ample. It is, however, astonishing, that Government should allow a transport of convicts, thirtysix in number, and all of them of the most desperate class of criminals, to sail without a guard; and we are only surprised that a captain, with only a crew of twenty-four men, would take charge of such a cargo. We cannot suppose that the Bombay editor meant to imply that the crew was "inadequate," because it was not sufficient to guard the convicts, as well as to navigate the ship. So preposterous a notion could not, we imagine, be entertained by any public writer in India or elsewhere. But we trust, that after the terrible experience furnished by the *Virginia*, either that transports of convicts will be adequately armed and guarded; or that the convicts will be transmitted in numbers so small, as to incapacitate them from rising on, and mastering the crew. To a set of desperadoes, already hardened in crimes of the deepest dye, the prospect of immediate escape must be a very tempting one, and will very easily reconcile an abandoned conscience to "one crime more."

THE CASE OF THE MURDERERS OF CAPTAIN WHIFFEN.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR SIR,—I remark, in the *Bombay Times* of July 25th, an authenticated copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury, which contains matter connected with the late unfortunate occurrence on board the Barque *Virginie*.

The Editor of the *Times*, in calling the public attention to the importance of the subjects mooted by the Grand Jury, has himself indulged in a few observations tending not only to reflect upon the remissness of Government, but also upon the humanity of the late Captain Whiffen. It ill behoves me, as a near relative of the deceased, to allow any unjust aspersion to remain on his character. I, therefore, beg your indulgence while I point out a few of the discrepancies into which the *Bombay Times* has fallen, premising, however, that I sincerely believe the editor of that journal had the "public good" solely in view while professionally considering the subject.

And first, the *Times* remarks, that "the miserable and obvious inadequacy of Captain Whiffen's crew was the bait." I am at a loss to imagine in what light the phrase "*inadequacy*" ought to be viewed If the *Times* intends to convey an impression that the crew were not sufficient to protect the vessel, I perfectly coincide in opinion with him;—but if, on the contrary, he wishes it to be understood that the crew in the literal meaning of the word, was "inadequate," I may be permitted to assert that he is in error. My own experience as a seaman, enables me confidently to say, that a crew consisting of twenty-four men, in a barque measuring one hundred and seventy tons, is amply sufficient. If the *Times* should imagine that I am in error, let him apply to any of his sea-faring friends, and he will then discover his own mistake. The Editor might not, however, have wished to impress his readers with an idea, that 24 men were inadequate to navigate a barque, but his language is so very loosely worded as to admit of this construction, and I am, therefore, induced to think, that this explanation is not uncalled for.

Again, "the wretched food and accommodation with which they were furnished, rendered life intolerable."

With reference to the "*food*," I need say but little. The following schedule will fully exemplify the truth of the Bombay Editor's assertion, with reference to the prefacing adjunct "wretched." The list is an official one, and the provisions were duly and carefully inspected by the proper authorities, previous to the Vessel's weighing anchor for sea.

Daily allowance for 1 Convict who cook on board.

Pound.	Ounce.	Dram.	Gallons.	PROVISIONS.	Rate.	Per.	Amount.
2	..	..	..	Rice Mangalore	1 1 3	md.	0 9 2 7-10
..	4	..	..	Dholl Broach, 2d sort	1 2 2	..	0 0 1 47-50
..	1½	..	..	Salt. 2d sort	.. 5 6	..	0 0 0 1-5
..	1	1	..	Ghee, Curranchee	7 4 6	..	0 0 5 4-5
..	1	14	..	Tamarind	.. 13 8	..	0 0 0 3-5
..	..	3½	..	Chillies	1 13 1	..	0 0 0 1-5
..	..	3½	..	Pepper, 2d sort	3 6 7	..	0 0 0 3-10
..	..	1½	..	Coriander Seed	1 9 0	..	0 0 0 1-14
..	..	2½	..	Garlick	2 4 5	..	0 0 0 15-100
..	..	2½	..	Onions	.. 7 3	..	0 0 0 1-33
..	..	2½	..	Turmerick	1 9 6	..	0 0 0 1-10
..	..	10	..	Beetlenut, red	2 4 5	..	0 0 0 3-5
..	..	10	..	Tobacco, eating	5 14 8	..	0 0 1 1-2
..	..	10	..	Ditto, Smoking	2 4 5	..	0 0 0 3-5
..	2	..	..	Salt Fish, small	1 9 6	..	0 0 1 1-3
..	..	..	1	Wood Khairse	2 4 5	cdy.	0 0 0 1-2
..	..	..	1	Water	.. 12 9 2 0 00		1 1-2
						Total	0 2 6 1-100

MEDICAL COMFORTS.

2 bottles of wine, 2 bottles of lime juice, and 1 pound of sugar to be allowed for every 5 native Convicts during the voyage.

The Editor of the *Times* has apparently based his assertion on the mere *ipse dixit* of the prisoners. I consider this a most unwise mode of adoption, for at their trial, the miscreants would naturally endeavour to extenuate their conduct, and of course the only means presented those of "food and accommodation."

"Accommodation!" The prisoners, (amounting to thirty six) to use the words of the articles of agreement, had "all that space extending from the fore part of the mainhatchway to close forward in the between decks, admeasuring thirty-three feet and six inches in length, and eighteen feet in breadth, and ventilated by the fore hatch way," besides which they enjoyed "a separate cooking place." It is, therefore, illiberal (to say the least of it) in the Bombay Editor, thus to endeavour unjustly to brand the authorities with a stigma which they have not earned, and, indirectly to impute motives of inhumanity to the Captain and Chief Officer of the *Virginie*.

There were thirty-six convicts on board, all of whom had been convicted of the most heinous crimes. The official list presents the following: wilful murder—murder—burglary, accompanied with murder, stabbing, cutting, treason, and gang robbery. *Three* only of these prisoners had "quiet" appended to their names;—*one* as "bad;"—and the remainder as "very bad."

As my only object in addressing you, was to explain certain passages in the editorial remarks of the *Bombay Times*, calculated, as I imagined, to convey an erroneous impression, I shall not trespass further on your kindness, than by remarking with reference to the propriety of arming vessels engaged in transport service of the nature in question that, if a British convict ship manned by a British crew, is provided with a British guard, it is but equitable to infer, that a country convict ship, manned by natives, ought in like manner to be furnished with suitable protection. The catastrophe occurring on board the *Virginie* is a painful demonstration of the truth of the foregoing remark.

Yours faithfully,
AUGUSTUS J. WHIFFEN.

Calcutta, August 12, 1840.

European Intelligence.

HONOUR TO LORD SEATON.—Thursday a Court of Common Council was held for the dispatch of business. Lord Seaton appeared for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city, agreeably to the resolutions of the 26th of February and the 3d of April. Sir James Shaw, the Chamberlain of the City of London, having sworn Lord Seaton, addressed his lordship in complimentary phrase, and presented him with the freedom of the city.—Lord Seaton spoke at some length in answer, and very gratefully.

SIR C. WETHERELL.—The Dublin corporation voted Sir Charles a moiety of 500l. for his speech before the Lords in their behalf, the soporific effect of which the Tory *Mail* thus describes:—"On Thursday evening the attendance of Peers only amounted to *twelve* at eight o'clock, and at the close of Sir Charles Wetherell's speech there were only *five* of their lordships present."

NEWSPAPERS.—The following notice has just been issued by the Post-office authorities:—"In consequence of numerous complaints having lately been made respecting the exchange and loss of newspapers passing through the post, and which is mainly attributable to the insecure manner in which they are inclosed in the covers, parties forwarding papers are recommended to write the name and address on the printed part of the papers itself, as well as on the cover, which will, in a great measure remedy the evil, and tend to insure their safe delivery. It must, however, be distinctly understood, than nothing more is allowed to be written on the paper than the address of the party for whom it is intended, as otherwise it will become subject to treble postage."

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